

638784

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

~~SECRET~~
This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. The Turkish Minority in Bulgaria 2. Foreign Radio Broadcasts	DATE DISTR.	23 July 1954
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	2
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

The Turkish Minority in Bulgaria - 1954

1. In 1952, special schools for both sexes were instituted in Shumen and the surrounding area for the education of the Turkish minority. These families, since the time of the annexation of the land to Bulgaria, have maintained feelings of attachment to their country of origin. Under the pretext, however justified, of combatting the widespread illiteracy, the young Turks are periodically convened in special boarding houses for periods of from 12 months to two years, where they receive elementary instruction in general and political culture.
2. With the declared and justified aim of fighting illiteracy, the political instructors have succeeded in getting close to the minds of the youths--who by natural tendency and through the education received from their families, hold philo-Turkish feelings--and instilling in them seeds of general culture as well as the principles of Communist doctrine. Those youths who demonstrate they are most inclined and capable are entrusted with the obligation of spreading Communist theories to their own relatives and also to the ethnic groups of Turkish origin. There is, then, a plan to create, by means of unofficial propaganda, new proselytes among those very groups who have been refractory, to carry the voice of official propaganda, and convince them to join the State and agricultural cooperatives.
3. Until a few years ago, the Government did not show a close interest in the Turkish minority and had not granted any provisions in its favor. However, since it has started penetrating action, utilizing the youths trained in these special schools, the Government has been maintaining faith in the promises which it makes from time to time with the evident purpose of supporting the tangible and substantial provisions favorable to the propagandistic action of the youths.
4. Among the youths of the urban centers, there have been good results and many have come to embrace the Communist theories. In the country, however, many of the youths

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC						
-------	---	------	---	------	---	-----	---	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--

25X1

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

25X1

25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-2-

are still reactionaries, since more tradition permeates the elder men and it is more difficult for the Government to put its propaganda promises into actual effect.

5. The Turks still strongly desire to be able to emigrate to their fatherland. This desire has been officially hindered; the government publicly declares that it is Turkey rather than Bulgaria which will not grant the visas necessary for expatriation. That this is not really true is shown in the fact that in the first exodus to Turkey, Bulgaria granted visas only to gypsies or to Communist elements which would create trouble and anxiety for the Government when they reach Turkey.

Foreign Radio Broadcasts - May 1954

6. Informant owned a German radio constructed in 1934, with four tubes, operating on three wave lengths--long, medium, and short. He often listened to the following broadcasts (local Bulgarian time):
 - a. Radio London, 1:00 p.m., short wave, broadcast in Bulgarian;
 - b. Radio Free Europe, 2:15 p.m., short wave; this broadcast was not followed closely because the hour was inconvenient to informant;
 - c. Radio London, 5:15 p.m.;
 - d. Radio Free Europe, 6:15 p.m.;
 - e. Radio Israel, 7:00 p.m., broadcast in Spanish;
 - f. Radio Free Europe, 8:00 p.m.;
 - g. Voice of America, 8:15 p.m.;
 - h. Radio Paris, 8:45 p.m., broadcast in Bulgarian;
 - i. Voice of Free Bulgaria, 10:00 p.m., broadcast in Bulgarian; and
 - j. Radio New York (Voice of America), 9:30 p.m.
7. The broadcasts of Radio Paris, which treats its subjects in the most objective manner, were the most useful. Almost all of the other programs of the other foreign stations show a propagandistic character which finally deludes the listener. Because of this propagandistic element, many listeners who in the past followed the foreign broadcasts with enthusiasm have now become more skeptical and less faithful listeners.
8. The broadcast which informant received clearest (Shumen, N 43-16, E 26-55) and with least disturbance was that of Radio London at 1:00 p.m. and 5:15 p.m. All of the other broadcasts were very much disturbed.
9. There is almost no difficulty in obtaining spare parts for radios or having them repaired.

25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY